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VOLUME XXVIII..... NO. 78

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Italian Opera.—L. TRIANZI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENTERTAINMENT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—DINNEY AND SON.—LOAN OF A LOVER.—GLASHER AND GRUBBER.

LARUE KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Old Joe and Young Joe.—WALLACE.—HAR-OLD HAWK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GAIUS SILIUS.—THE CORSAIR.—BEE.—MANTON.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MINNIE WARREN. COLO. NUT. LIVING HYPOCRISY. CO. at all hours.—ROLL OF THE DRUM.—Afternoon and Evening.

BRANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLINGTON, DANCE. AC.—HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACK?

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 64 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCE. AC.—HUNTING THE BUCKLE.

HOPE CHAPEL, 72 Broadway.—MacEvoy's HIBERNIAN.—OR. A JOKE IN IRELAND.

THE NEW IDEA, 486 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLINGTON, DANCE. AC.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS.—PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.—COMIC MULES, AC.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PATRONAGE, BURLINGTON, DANCE. AC.

PARISIAN CARNET OF WONDERS, 525 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCE, BURLINGTON, DANCE. AC.

New York, Friday, March 20, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The most important news of a late date from Vicksburg and Port Hudson which reach us from rebel sources is the disaster which occurred to Admiral Farragut's fleet at the latter place, resulting in the burning of the Mississippi and the disabling of the Hartford.

The Richmond papers claim it as "a complete victory," but we will take that for what it is worth. Despatches from Jackson, Miss., dated the 14th inst., have reached Richmond, stating that St. Helena was attacked in the rear on Monday, the 9th, and that heavy firing was heard there on the 13th.

St. Helena is about twenty-five miles in rear of Port Hudson in an easterly direction, and when we remember that the forces of General Banks have been for some time moving in that direction from Baton Rouge towards Port Hudson by the Amite river, the heavy firing may probably be accounted for by the fact that Port Hudson is being invested by land and water.

The position of both arms of the service engaged will be readily seen by the map in another column. It is a remarkable fact in this connection that the Richmond *Whig* of the 18th inst. "mourns over the reverses in the Southwest;" and it is equally remarkable that a despatch from Port Hudson was read in the rebel Senate the same day which caused a lively sensation.

The intelligence from the Yazoo expedition is not very encouraging. We learn from Memphis that our fleet has met with a check at the mouth of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha rivers, where a battery of five heavy guns opened upon the Chillicothe, and did serious damage to her, one shot killing four of her crew and wounding four others, through the porthole. The firing continued all day Friday last. She received sixty-four shots in all. At latest accounts our fleet was three miles above the junction of the two rivers above mentioned, a distance of about 150 miles from Yazoo City.

The rebel account of this affair is given in a Richmond paper. "Port Pemberton, at the mouth of the Tallahatchie river, was bombarded on the 12th inst. We have lost some valuable gunners and a few others. Our loss is not heavy."

Our map illustrates all the points. The other news from various points at the South is also interesting. A despatch from Columbus, Tennessee, dated on the 14th inst. (rebel source), states that four brigades under General Rosecrans endeavored to hem in Van Dorn on the day previous just across Duck river, knowing that he had no means of crossing. The rebel artillery was kept in position, and replied to our fire for some hours, and then escaped by way of White's Bridge, twenty-six miles above.

It says that our troops were greatly surprised and exasperated at Van Dorn's escape, and that they returned to Franklin after burning the houses that Van Dorn had occupied as his headquarters.

A battle was considered imminent in the vicinity of Tullahoma, as some skirmishing took place on the Murfreesboro road, near Old Fostersville, on the 13th inst.

The blockade runners appear to be carrying on a successful game, if we can rely upon the rebel intelligence upon that point. It is reported from Charleston that a British steamer reached a Confederate port on Friday night, loaded with merchandise, bringing Nassau dates of Thursday.

The steamers *Ruby*, from Charleston, and *Giraffe*, from Wilmington, had arrived safely at Nassau. Many new steamers had reached Nassau from England, intending to run the blockade. It is also stated by a despatch from Wilmington, N. C., that the British steamer *Britannia*, from Glasgow, arrived on Sunday, with a valuable cargo, and that the steamer *Gertrude*, from Greenwich, Scotland, arrived at a Confederate port on Monday, with a valuable cargo of merchandise.

Our pickets near Williamsburg, in the direction of Richmond, were fired upon on Monday by the enemy, who immediately retreated. On Saturday a force of 2,000 rebel cavalry and two pieces of artillery, under General Fitzhugh Lee, made an advance upon our lines at Gloucester, but finding our troops were being reinforced they withdrew.

Our correspondence from Newbern, N. C., today details some very interesting and important expeditions from General Foster's army, one of which had a pretty severe conflict with the enemy at Deep Gully, on the Trent road, where they had a powerful defence, consisting of rifle pits and batteries, and were posted in strong force, greatly outnumbering our men. After a brisk fight they retreated to Kinston on Sunday, and our forces returned to Newbern. General Hill is said by rebel accounts to be moving on Newbern.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bills relative to the collection of taxes in this city, amending the charter of Brooklyn, appropriating the surplus canal revenues, reimbursing the Manhattan Company for advances made to pay the State debt interest in coin, incorporating the Women's Medical College, and some others of less importance. A unanimous report was made from the Railroad Committee in favor of the Broadway Railroad. The same committee also made a unanimous report, in favor of the New York Across Town Railroad, after amending the bill by striking out the streets through which stage lines are now authorized. Favorable reports were also made on the resolutions for the suppression of gold speculations and on the bill to incorporate the Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company.

In the Assembly several bills, mostly of a local character, were passed. The bill to prevent gold speculations was under discussion in the Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was adopted allowing certificates to be issued on coin deposits, but payable only in the identical coin deposited. The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for a survey of the Hudson river, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, was ordered to a third reading.

There are three European steamships due at American ports this morning. They sailed in the following order, viz:—

From Day of Sailing. Destination.

Edinburgh..... Queenstown..... March 5..... New York.

Norwegian..... London..... March 4..... Portland.

Europe..... Queenstown..... March 5..... Boston.

The news by the Europa, should it reach us first, will be one week later.

The Adams Express Company, in our advertising columns this morning, offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the recovery of the money and other property stolen from them on board a train of the Northern Central Railway, between Baltimore and Harrisburg, on Wednesday night last. The names and numbers of the bonds and certificates are stated in our news columns. No funds or papers belonging to the government were included in the robbery.

The semi-annual commencement of St. Francis Xavier College took place last evening, when Archbishop Hughes delivered an interesting address, the principal points of which will be found in another column.

The following table shows the returns of the recent election in New Hampshire for Governor, compared with the vote of last year. Two towns, with an aggregate of less than one hundred votes, are wanting:—

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST—Progress and Prospects of the War.

The news which we publish this morning from the Southwest, though it does not involve any great disaster, is not of the most cheering description. Our accounts of the repulse of Admiral Farragut's fleet in his attempt to run the rebel batteries at Port Hudson are from rebel sources; and, judging them by the unblushing Munchausenisms of Beauregard and Ingraham, we should say these reports are entitled to no respect. We know, however, that Admiral Farragut is not the man to shrink from a dangerous enterprise, and we know that, while his wooden ships were not proof against heavy cannon shot, they would be subject for several miles under the bluffs of Port Hudson to a plunging fire from the rebel batteries. We therefore accept these rebel reports of his attempt to run those batteries, and of his repulse, as substantially correct. His object was doubtless to assist the operations of General Banks in the rear of that place. Driven back, Admiral Farragut will now have to wait below the approach of Admiral Porter from above, or General Banks will be required to do the work with his land forces from Baton Rouge of removing these ugly obstructions at Port Hudson. A Monitor or two, such as the *Montauk*, is what is wanted to clear the river between this point and Vicksburg.

The Yazoo expedition, in the next place, has been arrested in its downward course by a rebel redoubt at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha rivers, which form the Yazoo. We expect, however, that our next reports from the expedition will be that this point has been evacuated or carried by a combined attack of our gunboats and the accompanying land forces, and that they are proceeding successfully down the river. After getting in the Yazoo proper we have no doubt the greatest difficulties of the expedition will have been passed. The boats, transports and all, protected by cotton bales picked up on their way, and with the aid of the swift current of the flooded river, will be able to run the gauntlet of opposing batteries where they are too strong to be carried.

Such misadventures as this at Port Hudson, meantime, may temporarily delay, but they cannot prevent, the final overthrow of the rebellion. Considering the strength of our armies in the field and their splendid condition, our naval forces which have not yet been brought to bear upon the strongholds of the enemy, the enormous war powers, men, means and facilities of all kinds placed at the disposal of President Lincoln; and considering the fact that never before since the beginning of the war have the armies of the rebellion been reduced to the purely defensive system of warfare which they are now compelled to follow, the prevailing idea throughout the loyal States is that the days of rebellion are numbered, making liberal allowances for blunders in the Cabinet and blunders in the camp.

It would indeed be difficult to arrive at any other conclusion if, in addition to their inexhaustible supplies of men, arms, ships, workshops, munitions of war and subsistence, we contemplate the comparative destitution of the rebellious States. Their army conscriptions involve all able-bodied white male citizens between sixteen and fifty years of age; their forced contributions have been aggravated into impressments and seizures of articles of army subsistence wherever they can be found; and when corn meal is five dollars a bushel in Confederate scrip, or one dollar and a half in specie, in the comparatively well supplied rebel city of Richmond, we may safely conclude, not only that the masses of the people throughout the cotton States are suffering severely for the want of food, but that their Confederate paper money bubble is on the verge of a collapse.

But there is yet another element to be taken into our explanation of the returning confidence of the loyal States in the success of their struggle for the Union. The rabid, radical abolition faction of the North, having been indulged to the full extent of all its vagaries of confiscation and negro emancipation acts and proclamations, is effectually demolished. Its silly, fanatical war programme is proven a miserable failure, and this miserable faction must now retire into the background, or confess its follies and do something in the way of atonement. Next in order the copperhead or peace faction of the loyal States has been very suddenly arraigned and condemned at the bar of public opinion. These copperheads, sticking to the democratic or conservative party of the North, like barnacles to a ship, or like the camp followers of an army, intent upon plunder, have been silly enough to imagine that they are the leaders of public opinion. We presume, however, that they at length begin to entertain a different idea; but if they do not, and if they persist in their course of folly, they will surely be called to a decisive reckoning.

The administration may accept the loyal Union organizations of the day as affording a satisfactory guarantee that, so far as the enforcement of the late acts of Congress may be needed to secure an overwhelming prosecution of the war, the government will be cheerfully sustained by the loyal States. Contrasting, then, the power of the Union with the weakness of the rebellion, the developments of strength on the one side with the disclosures of exhaustion on the other, we share in the belief now prevailing in the loyal States that, with even ordinary ability, skill and activity on the part of the administration and our generals in the field, the days of the rebellion are numbered, and that the end cannot be much longer delayed.

MR. CHASE'S VISIT TO WALL STREET AND THE REMOVED LOAN FROM EUROPE.—The announcement made with a flourish of trumpets by the friends of Mr. Chase, on the occasion of his recent visit to Wall street, that a loan of one hundred millions in gold had been proffered to the government by European capitalists, turns out to be *vox et preterea nihil*. Another story was set afloat at the same time that our gunboats had won a great victory on the Yazoo, having captured twenty-six of the enemy's transports. This appears to have been equally without foundation, and, though it may have given temporary aid to the bears in bringing down the price of gold, the final effect is by no means satisfactory; nor are these manoeuvres in keeping with the dignity of the government in this great crisis of the nation's history.

But, after all, the Secretary of the Treasury, it seems, returned to Washington as he came, without having effected any arrangement about the finances of the country, which are now in so critical a condition from protracted mismanagement. If there was any truth in the rumor, why did not Mr. Chase accept the offer and redeem specie payment, the only means by which confidence in the currency can be restored, the credit of the republic saved, and the government relieved from its embarrassments. And if there is no truth in the report that European capitalists offered to lend the Secretary of the Treasury one hundred millions, why does he not make an offer to borrow or send his agents to negotiate it? If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. It will not answer to leave our finances much longer in their present situation. The troops are unpaid, and therefore discontented. Even swindling contractors will not work without payment. Then the prices of all articles continue to go up as the currency is depreciated. Every consideration calls for energetic action on the part of Mr. Chase. He has ample powers, and will be held responsible.

THE NEWS FROM PORT HUDSON.—The reports of the burning of the Mississippi and the disabling of the Hartford, which have reached us through rebel sources, have led to many suppositions among naval officers. It is evident that Admiral Farragut intended to run the batteries at Port Hudson under the cover of night—a favorite and hitherto successful manoeuvre with him—and when above the rebel fortifications to work upon them from above, while the land forces should attack from below. If the map of the river is consulted it will be seen that the Union fleet must advance up a long reach and against a strong current; and no doubt the vigilance of the rebel pickets gave the different garrisons a timely warning, so that their guns opened upon the fleet as soon as they were within range.

To this raking fire the Hartford could only reply with two guns, the Mississippi one, and the Richmond one; so that this small return of metal would affect but little the steadiness and accuracy of the enemy's fire. Owing to the strong current and the slow speed of the vessels, of course they were subjected to a terrible fire for a considerable length of time; and experience has long since taught us that under such circumstances it is fair to presume that the vessels were in some measure damaged.

The Mississippi is a large side-wheel steamer, and even in the darkness of the night she makes a good target for a disciplined gunner. Her machinery has always been liable to be injured by shot, while her paddle wheels were in no manner protected, nor could they be. In passing the forts below New Orleans she had a narrow escape from being disabled by a shot striking her wheel; but fortunately it struck at such an angle as to glance off. She may have been crippled in her wheels, and been unable to move, or her steam may have given out, so that when she was set on fire by the enemy's shells there was no motive power to work the fire engines.

As to the Hartford, the rebels have no more positive knowledge of her being disabled because she withdrew from action than they had for saying that the *Montauk* was disabled at Fort McAllister. Some steering gear may have been faulty, which, owing to the strong current and the impracticability of anchoring under the fire of the batteries, led her commander to withdraw from the action until it could be repaired. All this would occupy time, and, daylight coming on, it would be the height of foolishness to attempt to go up by sunlight. What the rebels may report to be a backing down may be only a ruse, or a reconnaissance in force, or an effort to have a portion of the fleet above the batteries. The rebels say that one gunboat passed above in safety. They said only one passed the forts at New Orleans, when in truth fourteen not only passed the forts, but reached the city.

Of late the rebels have been starting us with monstrous stories, evidently to scare nervous old people, ignorant middle aged people, and create a sensation in Europe; so that, after such a sell as the Charleston affair, we should not give too much credit to the news via Richmond papers. We do not hesitate to credit the rebel journals so far as that the Mississippi was destroyed. She may have grounded and have been fired by her own people to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is easier in a dark night, with a strong current, and while endeavoring to clear another vessel, than for her to have taken a broad sheer, and, despite the action of the helm, gone ashore. As such an event her commander would certainly set her on fire. Blowing up a vessel is at all times hazardous, as the case of the Westfield fully exemplifies.

A week or more will elapse before we can learn the truth of these reports.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—We have assurance of the improbability—not to say impossibility—of the capture of the city of Mexico by the French from the fact that we know now that the intelligence was obtained on the 2d inst. at Galveston from the French Consul at Matamoros. On the 25th ult. the reinforcements which General Forey needed ere he could make an attack on Puebla left Orizaba. M. De Salguay did not leave that place till the 28th. Thus General Forey would have had to march over forty miles to get to the city of Puebla, and then seventy-six miles more to get to the city of Mexico, and capture it, between those dates and that of the French Consul's despatch to Galveston. The whole thing is simply absurd. A force of twenty or thirty thousand men, with all their munitions and provisions, could not have accomplished any such miraculous march. The Mexicans would never allow the French to approach their capital without attempting to check them. The news, as received, is therefore false.

RECEIPTS FOR THE IRISH SUFFRAGE.—The movement inaugurated by the Knights of St. Patrick for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland had already been productive of some good, as will be seen by the following sum of money subscribed by some of our prominent citizens:—

Daniel Devlin..... \$500

William Watson..... 250

James Kelly..... 100

Edward Hart..... 100

Mr. Hopton..... 100

James Lynch..... 100

Peter Lynch..... 100

R. M. Hill..... 100

John J. O'Brien..... 100

Edward McKay..... 50

Total..... \$1,650

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHRECK COURT, Circuit—Part 1.—Adjourned to Monday, March 23.—217th, 2014th, 2420, 1072, 2467, 2402, 1917, Casey vs. Babcock, 2212, 2262, 2014, 2467, 2009, 2017.

COMMON PLEAS.—Short Cases.—Part 1.—No. 1371, 1373, 1392, 1551. Part 2.—Nos. 1699, 1629, 1706, 1843, 1857.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

LARGE OPENING OF COIN FROM ABOARD.—It was understood to-day at the Treasury Department, that a despatch from foreign bankers had waited upon the Secretary in person, and offered a large loan of specie at current rates of exchange.

THE CONDITION OF THE ROADS IN VIRGINIA.—The suggestion that the roads are better towards Richmond should not deceive the people of the North. It was for weeks after this time a year ago that Gen. McClellan's army was foundering in mud in front of Yorktown and up the peninsula. False hopes should not be raised. Nothing is gained by an advance where the elements have to be conquered as well as the enemy.

GENERAL BUTLER ORDERED FOR THE HEAD OF THE ARMY.—Since the adjournment of the Senate an immensely increased pressure has been brought to bear upon the President in favor of the substitution of General Butler either for General Halleck or Mr. Stanton. It is urged that his appointment to the War Office will be equivalent to the addition of one hundred thousand effective men to the army, and will restore public confidence in the military administration of the government.

GENERAL BURNESIDE'S MOVEMENTS.—General Burnside is still in the city. The command to which he has been assigned has not been announced. He expects to return to active service daily, and only waits final instructions previous to entering upon his duties.

THE CAPTURED UNION NEGRO MOVEMENT.—The impression that seems to exist, that the rebels will capture the Union negro regiments which they have captured in Florida, is not well founded. Their practice heretofore has been to sell them. A thousand negroes fit to be soldiers would bring into the rebel treasury between one and two millions of dollars.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MRS. SENATOR MORGAN.—Mrs. Morgan, the wife of ex-Governor Morgan, has been taken seriously ill. Her indisposition is attributed to her constant efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the patients in military hospitals. Since Mrs. Lincoln set the fashion, the wives of Senators and members of Congress have vied with each other in their attention to the inmates of the hospital here.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. LINCOLN TO THE PATENT OFFICE.—THE PRESIDENTS FROM SIAM AND JAPAN, ETC.—The President and Mrs. Lincoln paid a visit on Tuesday to the Patent Office. This temple of American genius has lately received additions, not only of Powers' statue of Washington, from Baton Rouge, but Mrs. Lincoln, with characteristic unselfishness, has sent from the White House a splendid variety of the products of the Kingdom of Siam and the Tycoon of Japan. Among the most noticeable is a suit of Japanese armor, quaint in workmanship and grotesque in form, for which the Knight of La Mancha would have given his boot. The chain work of the armor rivals that of the Japanese, and in its richness of gold and silver it is not unlike the armor of the period of Mahomet the Second. Another contribution is a royal plate, thirty inches in diameter, gorgeously decorated with storks and dragons, which, in its way, is a paragon of the Ceramic art; also a flower vase, of ultramarine blue, weighing one hundred pounds, with the monogram of the Tycoon in white enamel. Among the gifts from Siam are two huge tanks of ivory.

Under the supervision of the talented Commissioner and the new and progressive Secretary of the Interior great changes in the arrangement of the articles on exhibition at the Patent Office have been made, and more are contemplated.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln seemed to enjoy greatly this glimpse from the cares of state among so many interesting objects of patriotic interest and articles of vertu.

THE HORRORS OF THE CAPITAL.—A reign of terror exists in Washington. Murders, assaults, garrotting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Yesterday General Buford had his pocket picked of nineteen hundred dollars while in an oyster saloon, the thief escaping with his booty. Early this morning Lieutenant Graham, of the Second Vermont cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel with his throat cut. Before a physician could be procured he expired. It is thought he was murdered.

In consequence of the insufficiency of the police force, and the consequent insecurity of the streets, those who are obliged to be out after dark are armed. A lady was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol, dropped in a public saloon last night. Unless some immediate steps are taken by the authorities to put a stop to this state of affairs, the citizens will, in self-defence, take the matter up. A vigilance committee is already talked of.

HOW MANY OFFICERS CAN ONE MAN HOLD?—Questions have lately arisen in the accounting offices and before the right of officers to hold several offices and receive several salaries. The Attorney General has decided that one and the same person may hold several offices, provided that there is no incompatibility in the discharge of the duties of each.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S CAMPAIGN.—Andrew Johnson was at the War Department to-day. Referring to his campaigning in the North, he said there was enough need of it.

OUR TRADE WITH LEEDS.—Some idea of the amount of trade between Leeds, in England, and the United States may be formed from the fact that Mr. Marshall, United States Consul at that place, reports to the Department of State that the amount of the invoices on goods imported to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1862, was \$2,676,064.

APPOINTMENT.—James S. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture, in place of Richard C. McCormick, who has been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Judge Wiley has been reappointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of this District. Ex-Congressman Bennett and Messrs. Cowley and Meigs are reported to be candidates for the clerkship of the court.

IMPORTANT TO PENNSYLVANIA.—Some amelioration of the rigor of our tolling law has been taken place. It is provided by law that no stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other paper relative to applications for bounties, pay and pensions. The cabinet of the Pension Office has become so vast and there is such urgency in connection with its duties that the Commissioner is seeking to dispense with burdensome and worthless forms. Under old rules it is made the duty of invalid pensioners to be examined twice a year by two surgeons or physicians as to their disability. Practically this has been expensive and harassing to pensioners, and has been attended with few or no advantageous results. The second Comptroller has therefore suggested to the Commissioner of Pensions that where the disability is permanent or is an incurable ailment the examination as above may be pretermitted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The Atlantic Telegraph.—A very interesting meeting in reference to this subject was held on Tuesday evening last, at 12th street and Eighth avenue, under the auspices of the West End Improvement Association. Mr. Thomas Hansen presided, and the meeting was in a telling speech. Messrs. Schwabacher and Harrison followed in very eloquent addresses, urging the extension of the route with the trading of the Atlantic to London river. Appropriate resolutions were passed in favor of carrying out this idea.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Stock Exchange yesterday appointed the following committee to act in concert with the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange in procuring subscriptions for the Atlantic Telegraph:—A. B. Sayre, president; A. W. Morse, E. H. Miller, H. H. Miller, H. G. Stebbins, Charles S. Barton, Edward Lodge, W. R. Travers, G. S. Ransford, John B. Trevor, J. H. Gourie, John O'Brien and F. Marie.

SEAMAN KILLED.—A seaman named Miller, on board the ship *St. Louis*, being at anchor in the North river, was killed yesterday while engaged in the masting of the deck, and was instantly killed.

ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES, or any other persons wishing to communicate with the Central Pacific Committee, may do so by addressing the secretary of the committee, L. J. Stevenson, 528 Broadway, New York. Newspapers in different cities are respectfully requested to copy the above notice.

A CONVENTION.—A 400 counter-bill on the Central Pacific of Western Union, was detected yesterday. The man offering it was arrested. The execution of it is perfect, and several had been passed in Wall street before detection.

VITAL ELECTRICITY.—Professor Britton will deliver one of his popular lectures on vital electricity, animal magnetism and electro physiology, at Clinton Hall, this evening.

THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.—The members of the Loyal National League are to hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night, to consider their plans of organization.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway and Cross Town Railroad Bill Reported in the Senate—Amendments Made by the Committee—Resolution to Investigate the Speculation in Gold by the Banks and Trust Companies Unanimously Reported by the Special Senate Committee—Consideration of the Gold Question in the Assembly—The Salt Works and the Salt Tax, &c.

ALBANY, March 19, 1863. A great deal of interest was manifested in the commencement of the session of the Senate this morning, under a general belief that several important reports would be made. Nor were the crowd that gathered there disappointed. Among the first reports made from the stand; committees was that of the Broadway Railroad bill; the interest of the stage and omnibus proprietors. The committee were unanimous in their report, and presented a written statement of their reasons for so reporting. The names of a few additional incorporators appear in the bill; also an additional section, requiring the incorporators to commence building within the reasonable time, and put it into operation within three years after commencing its construction, unless they are prevented by obstacles other than their own.

The next report was that of the Cross Town Railroad. This bill has been amended by striking out two of the six routes named—on the routes where stages run over at least a portion of the line. The routes struck out are the Fourteenth street and Twenty-third street routes. The two last lines are covered mostly by the side lines of the Broadway bill.

Following immediately on this came the report of the special committee of the Senate on the question of gold speculation. This committee unanimously reported the resolution introduced some time since by Senator Canby to inquire into all the transactions of banks in reference to their operations in gold, amount of special deposits, amounts loaned on gold, &c. The committee reported the resolution precisely the same as it appeared in the New York papers, with some amendments, requiring the banks to report upon what terms and rates they have loaned on gold.

This same question came up in the Assembly on the bill introduced by Mr. Dean, which the next day within the reasonable time, and put it into operation within three years after commencing its construction, unless they are prevented by obstacles other than their own.

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